Trough Receiver Heat Loss Testing

Allan Lewandowski

Calvin Feik, Ray Hansen, Steve Phillips
Carl Bingham, Judy Netter,
Russ Forristal, Frank Burkowitz,
Bob Meglan, Ed Wolfrum

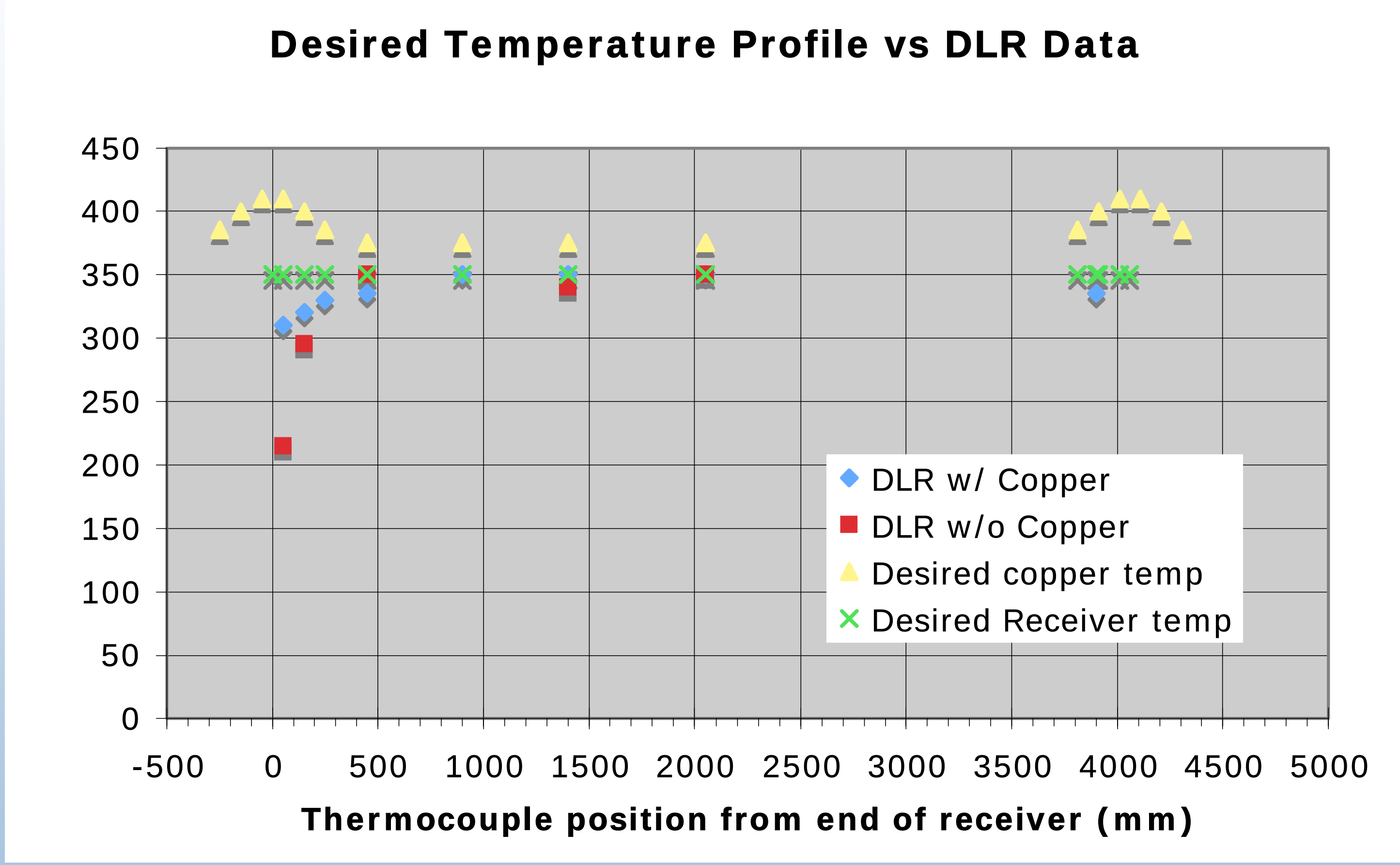
Project Description

- Design, fabricate, assemble, commission and qualify an experimental capability for thermal loss testing of full-size trough receiver elements
- Conduct detailed thermal loss testing on a variety of receivers
- Assess the impact on thermal loss of selected gases within the annulus of a modified Schott receiver

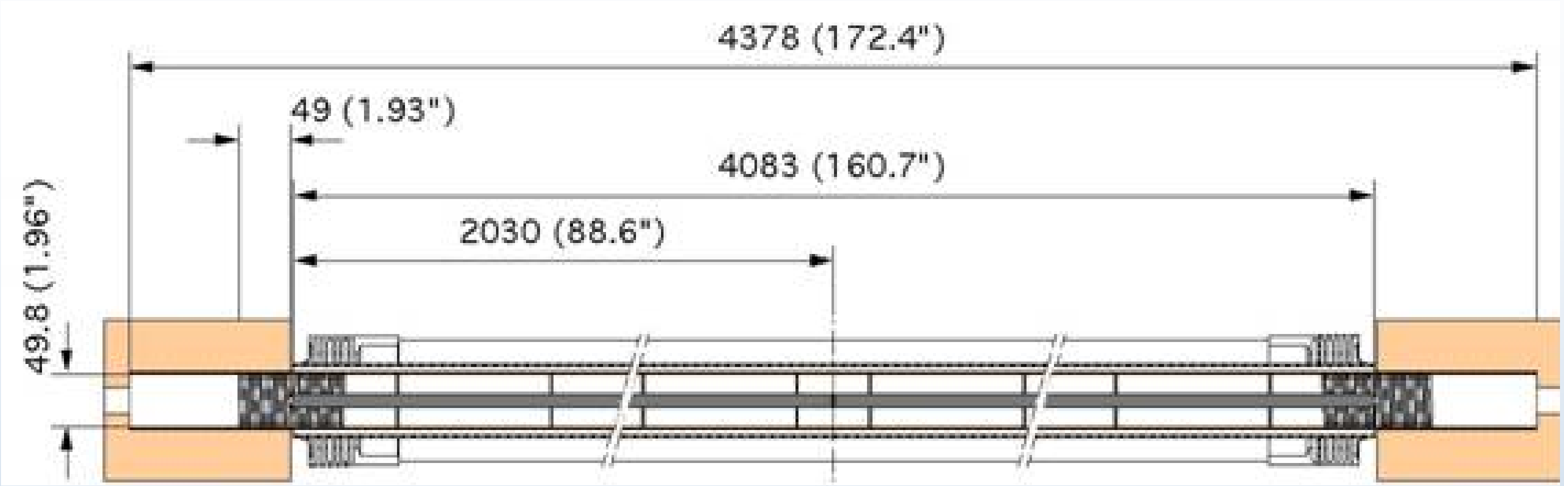
Project Goals

- Improve on the experimental apparatus at DLR, particularly with respect to end loss
- Compare experimental with analytical results to improve trough performance models
- Use results to better understand field performance issues related to receivers

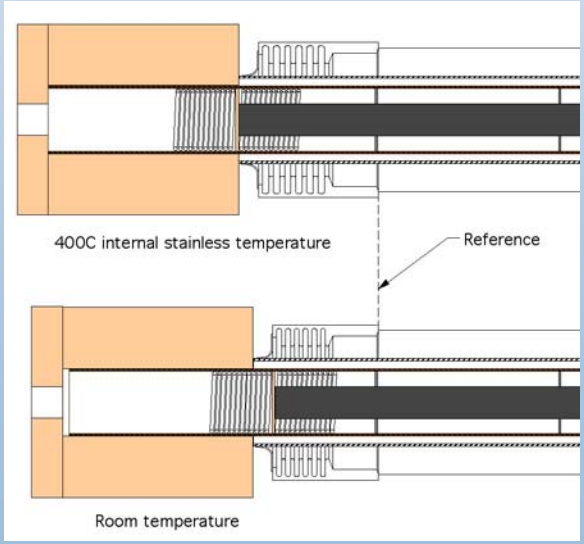
DLR Design Issue



Design Concept



- Shown with relative expansion at 400ºC



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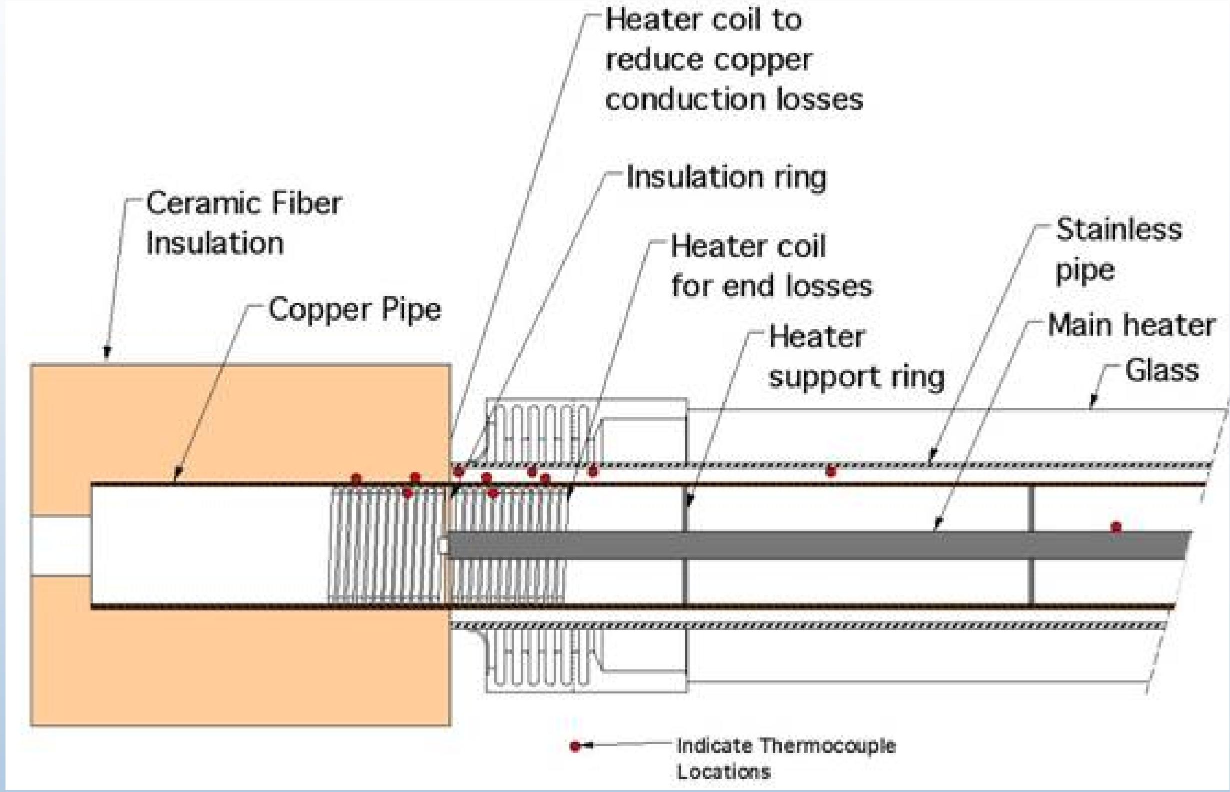

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Receiver Elements

- Currently in-house
  - New Schott (with port to annulus fitted to glass envelope)

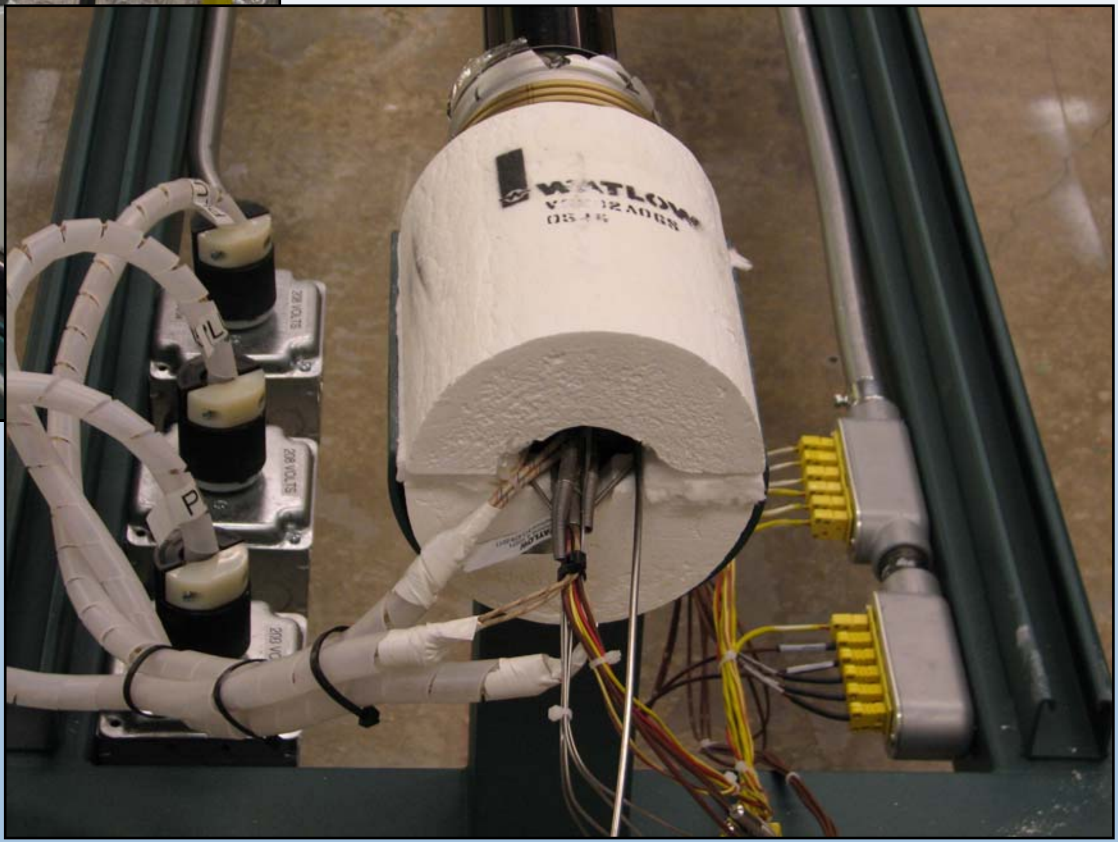
- From FPL
  - New Schott
  - New Solel UVAC
  - Good black chrome (SEGS VI)
  - Cool & Hot Luz Cermet (SEGS VI generation)
  - Cool & Hot Luz Cermet (SEGS IX generation)
  - Fluorescent & Lost Vacuum Luz Cermet (SEGS IX generation)
  - Washed Fluorescent Receiver (SEGS IX generation)
  - Cold side and Hot side UVAC receiver (SEGS VI test loop original batch)
  - First year Solel Cermet receiver
  - Refurbished tube w Pyromark paint (SEGS VIII)

Current Status

- FPL shipped 10 receivers
  - 1 bare, 1 fluoresced, 8 from various field locations
- Experimental hardware assembled and installed in FTLB 118
  - DACS based on OPTO22
  - Custom heaters and controls from Watlow
  - Safe Work Permit issued last week; checkout testing began
  - Controls tuned using bare tube receiver
    - Temperatures up to 500^{o}C
- Additional features
  - IR camera for envelop temperatures
  - Several room temperature measurements to assess stability over time
- Bob Meglan and Ed Wolfrum have developed a gas monitoring system and tested in the field
  - Will be used in lab in conjunction with receiver tests

FTLB 118

FTLB 118



FTLB 118

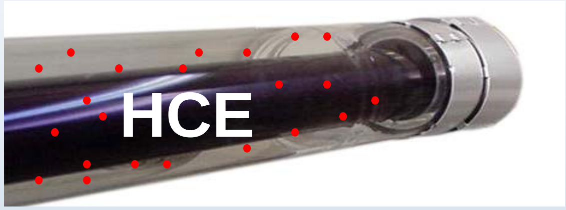
Development of a Prototype Device for the non-Invasive *in situ* Measurement of Hydrogen in Heat Collection Elements (HCE)

Edward J. Wolfrum, Ph.D.
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Golden, CO

Robert R. Meglen, Ph.D.
Latent Structures, LLC
Boulder, CO

Problem

Oxidation of the heat transfer fluid produces **hydrogen gas** which eventually permeates through the steel tube. This reduces the vacuum and increases heat loss to the outer tube.



When the pressure reaches 0.1 torr (13 Pa) the heat conduction losses are unacceptable.

Importance/Drivers

- HCE failure/degradation is the single largest cost factor for current plants.
- 30-40% failure at SEGS VI-X (9 to 11 yrs operation)
- Loss of vacuum (glass-to-metal seal or **hydrogen permeation**), solar selective coating in air, broken glass.
- Replacement cost is ~$1000 / HCE
- Annual operation and maintenance cost is 0.5¢/kWh

http://www.eere.energy.gov/troughnet/pdfs/mahoney_receiver_devel.pdf

Results/Conclusions

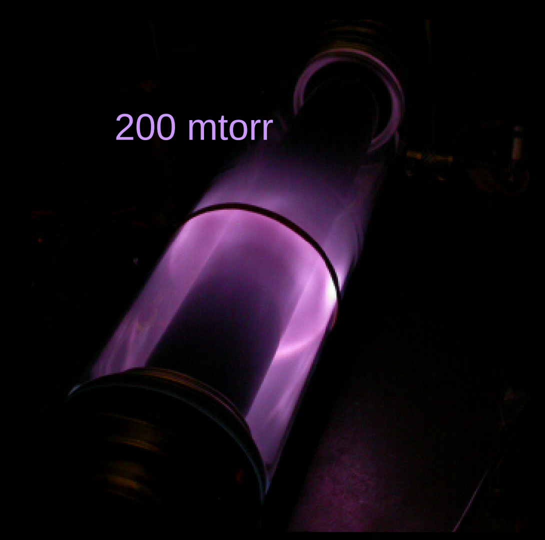
- We have constructed a device for noninvasive identification and quantitative measurement of gases.
- We have successfully calibrated the device and proved the concept in the laboratory
- We have successfully demonstrated the device in the field.
- Hydrogen was measured in several HCE's in the field.
- The basic components work in the field and could be ruggedized and optimized.

Plasma Emission Demonstration in HCE

Hydrogen

2,500 mtorr

200 mtorr



Air

2,500 mtorr

200 mtorr

Emission Spectra Gathered in the Laboratory and in the Field